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Annual Report

OF THE

*Medical Officer
of Health*



**BOROUGH OF
DUKINFIELD**

1966



BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1966



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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
1966

Chairman:

Councillor R.B.J. Denyer

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor H. Sanderson

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor E. Woolley)

Alderman Androw
Alderman Johnson
Alderman Jones
Alderman King
Alderman Shaw
Alderman Turner
Councillor Mrs. Andrew
Councillor Bowden
Councillor Burrows
Councillor Collins
Councillor Cook

Councillor Fox
Councillor Hall
Councillor Hatton
Councillor Howarth
Councillor Kirk
Councillor Morecroft
Councillor Moss
Councillor Newton
Councillor Ollerenshaw
Councillor Snape
(retired 30.11.66)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.F.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND DEPUTY CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Raymond Wade, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Jack Kenworthy, M.A.P.H.I.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

J. Barrow

SENIOR CLERK:

Miss E. Heaton

CLERK/TYPIST

Miss E.A. Crowther

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my nineteenth annual report on the work of the Public Health Department.

During the year there was a declining birth rate to record, the rate falling to 16.20 from 18.62 in 1965 but there was also a compensating drop in the number of deaths which produced a figure of 14.20 per thousand population, against 16.17 in 1965. The incidence of infectious fevers was low and in the main was made up of measles which still continues to attack the young. Although not notifiable we seem to be having more reports about patients suffering from infectious hepatitis, a condition which can be severe and debilitating. Its prevention is difficult because of the high carrier rate but strict observance of simple rules of personal hygiene can help a great deal.

The department was actively engaged in slum clearance and smoke control and we are now left with only 267 houses of the 1955 slum clearance scheme. Work continued on a new report on houses with a fifteen year life and this has now been submitted to you and approved with amendments.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee and staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant

T. HOLME

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry. These are, principally, engineering, boilermaking and rope manufacturing, in addition to cotton. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area following slum clearance in that part of the town. There is in addition, a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials and these smaller industries are gradually replacing those which occupied large buildings. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the large cotton mills now used for other purposes and the growth of smaller industries in the Tudor Estate and Tame Valley areas.

Improvement of housing conditions continues to play a major role in the work of the department. Although no areas or Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed during the year you declared the following Clearance Areas:-

(Park Road) No. 1 Clearance Area	31 houses
(King Street) No.1 Clearance Area	12 houses
(King Street) No.2 Clearance Area	4 houses
(Astley Street) No.3 Clearance Area	3 houses
(Oxford Road) No.5 Clearance Area	23 houses
(Oxford Road) No.6 Clearance Area	18 houses
(Oxford Road) No.7 Clearance Area	52 houses

These areas represent 143 houses in addition to which some 74 houses were represented as individually unfit or purchased prior to Compulsory Purchase Orders being made. Progress was also made during the year with the Smoke Control Programme which is slowly improving the atmosphere.

VITAL STATISTICS

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Population, 1961 Census.....	17,316
Population, 1966 (Registrar General's estimates).....	17,150
Area in Acres.....	1,725
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st March 1966).....	£495,283
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st March 1966).....	11s 0d
Number of deaths.....	239
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	13.93
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	14.20
Number of live births.....	255
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	14.86
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	16.20
Number of still births.....	5
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births	19.23
Still Birth Rate per thousand population.....	0.29
Number of infant deaths.....	10
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	39.21
Legitimate infant deaths.....	9
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	38.62
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	1
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	45.45
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	5
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	19.60
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	15.68
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)....	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births....	34.61
Illegitimate live births.....	22
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births).....	8.63%
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births.....	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	1.02
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.09

TABLE I
 BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
 DURING THE YEAR 1966

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	17.7	16.20
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	18.9	39.21
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live and still births	15.3	19.23
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.7	14.20
<u>Neo-natal I.M. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	12.9	19.60

BIRTHS

The number of live births fell to 255 in 1966 from 294 the previous year. This represents a rate of 16.20 against the national figure of 17.7. The number of stillbirths was slightly higher than in 1965 and the illegitimacy rate showed a similar trend.

TABLE IICOMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1966

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07	14.51	81.2
1936- 1940	13.87	14.47	57.74
1941- 1945	13.99	17.5	53.72
1946- 1950	13.75	17.28	41.29
1951- 1955	13.12	13.43	27.50
1956- 1960	15.26	13.19	19.52
1961- 1965	16.17	16.97	19.20
1966	14.20	16.20	39.21

MATERNAL MORTALITY

I am pleased to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1966.

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Pre-viable miscarriage	2 hours	F
Pre-viable abortion	16 hours	M
Prematurity	2 days	M
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	2 days	M
Suffocation due to face in pillow, food in bronchus	2 weeks	F
Suffocation due to regurgitation of food into larynx	1 month	F
Right heart failure due to bronchopneumonia	1 month	F
Cor pulmonale, acute bronchitis	1 month	M
Bronchopneumonia, hydrocephalus	5 months	F
Cerebral degeneration	7 months	M

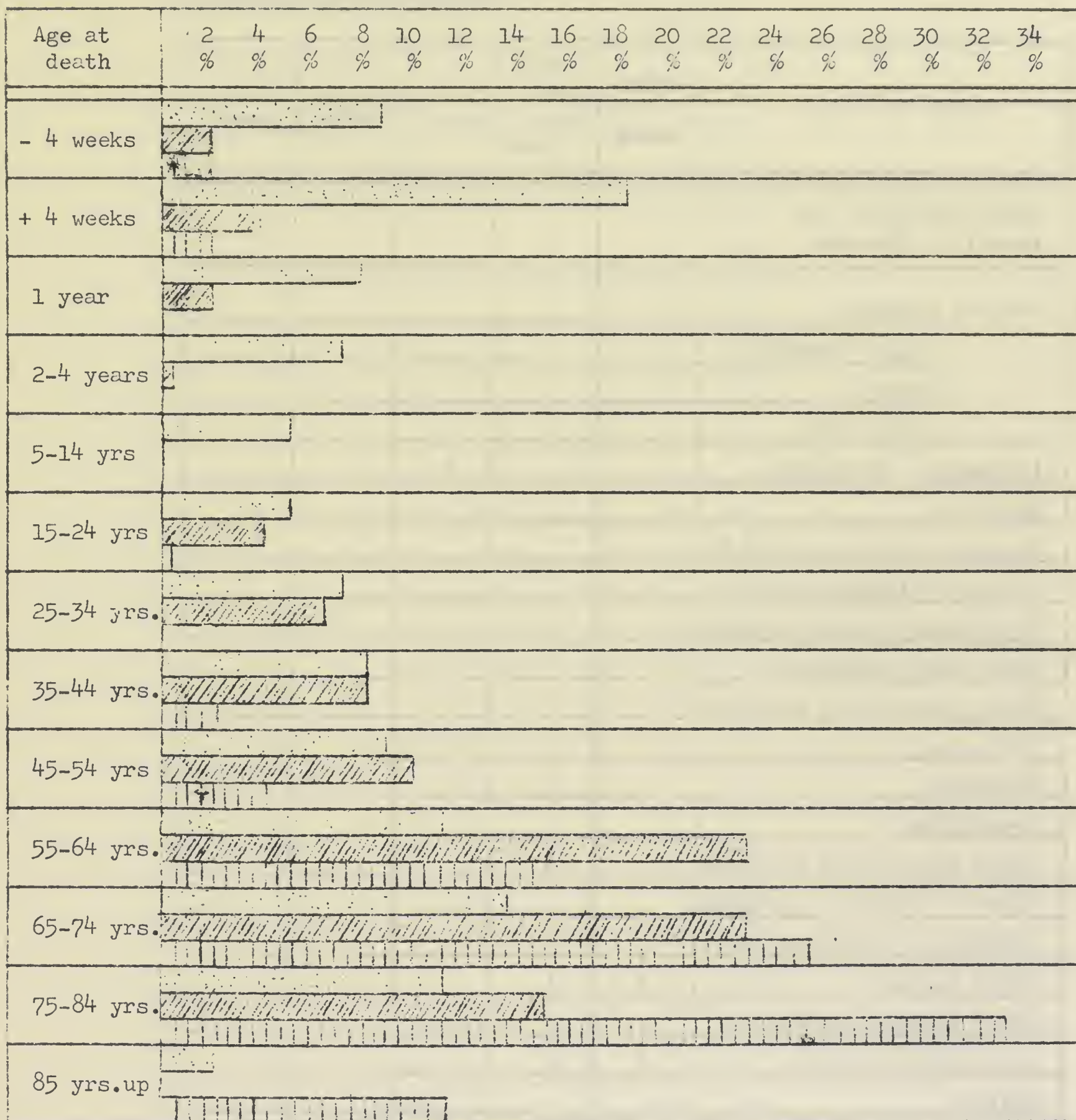
INFANTILE MORTALITY

There was unfortunately an increase in the deaths of children under 1 year when 10 were recorded - a reversal of the rate to the 1964 level. Two of these deaths were certainly avoidable and reflect to some extent the lack of maternal care in each instance.

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths was 239 representing an adjusted rate of 14.20 per thousand population. There were 134 male deaths and 105 female deaths. Heart disease was the main cause of death, 67 cases, and of these, 39 were attributed to disease of the coronary arteries. Vascular lesions of the C.N.S. were next in importance (40 cases) and cancer accounted for 35 cases of which 9 were cancer of the lung.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS



Years 1911-1915



Year 1935



Year 1966



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

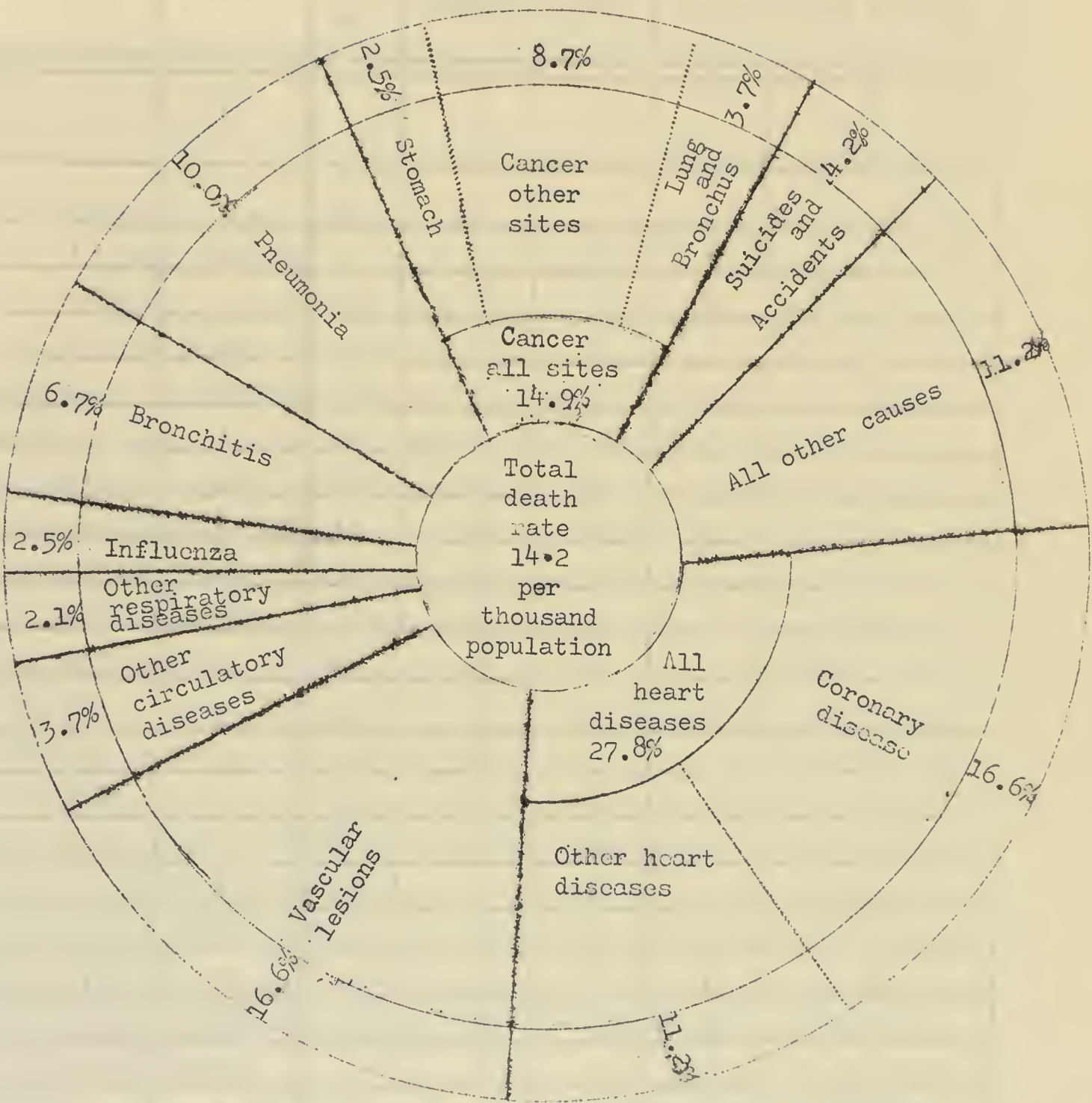
Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15-24 years
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases					
Cancer: stomach					
lungs: bronchus					
breast					
other sites					
Leukaemia: Aleukaemia			1		
Diabetes					
Vascular lesions of C.N.S					
Coronary disease, angina					
Hypertensive heart disease					
Other heart diseases					
Other circulatory diseases					
Influenza					
Pneumonia		2			
Bronchitis					
Other respiratory diseases					
Ulcer - stomach & duodenum					
Congenital malformations		1			
Other diseases	4	1			
Motor vehicle accidents			1		3
All other accidents	1	1			
Suicide					1
TOTAL:	5	5	2	-	4

TABLE IV

ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years up	M	F
1	.					1	
				2	4	1	5
	1	1	1	4	2	8	1
		1		1			2
	2		6	6	4	10	8
						1	
					1	1	
	1		4	8	27	23	17
		3	10	13	13	26	13
				1		1	
		1	4	9	13	16	11
	1		1	5	2	3	6
		1	1		4	3	3
			3	5	14	9	15
		1	4	3	8	9	7
	1		1	1	2	3	2
			1		1	2	
						1	
		1		3	12	8	13
1		2				7	
							2
						1	
2	6	11	36	61	107	134	105
TOTAL						239	

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Two hundred and thirtyeight cases of infectious disease were notified to the department, the biggest offender, once again, being measles. At one time this report consisted mainly of details under this heading but such has been the advance of preventive medicine that we can summarise these fevers now in one small paragraph. Even so, I would strongly urge parents to maintain the immunisation state of their children either at the clinics or in their own doctor's surgery.

TABLE V

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u> Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2
1963	1
1964	2
1965	3
1966	9

TABLE VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Shigellosis	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 year					1	7									8
1 & 2 years					4	45					1			3	53
3 & 4 years			4		2	52								2	60
5 - 9 years			11		1	64			1		1				78
10 - 14 years			2		1	9				1					13
15 - 24 years			1			1			2					1	5
25 - 44 years						1			1		5				7
45 - 64 years									5		4				9
65 years up				1					1		3				5
TOTAL			18	1	9	179			10	1	14			6	238

TUBERCULOSIS

Ten pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year and there were no deaths from this disease. As with the other infectious fevers there has been a gradual transformation over the years, as Table IX demonstrates.

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES DURING THE YEAR 1966

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Notifications	10	1
Deaths	-	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.66	78	16

TABLE VIII

HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.66
Local Authority	36	48
V.G. (Other)	6	7
Good	9	10
Fairly Good	15	10
Fair	10	7
Poor	13	12
Bad	5	-

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

I am indebted to Dr. J. Rimington, Medical Director, No.3 Mass Radiography Unit for the following report on the survey which was carried out in January.

"A mass radiography survey was carried out in Dukinfield during the period 3rd to 26th January, 1966, previous visits having been made in 1961, 1957 and 1952.

During the survey the unit was located at the following centres:-

Wm. Kenyon and Sons Ltd., (Albert Mill),
Wellman Structures Ltd.,
Entwistle Thorpe & Co. Ltd.,
Wm. Kenyon and Sons Ltd., (Chapelfield Works),
Seipel Bros. Ltd.,
Greengate Woodturning Co. Ltd.,
Bowker & Ball Ltd.,
The Clinic Centre, Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield
The Town Hall, Dukinfield.

Employees of several smaller firms in the area were X-rayed at one or other of the above centres and members of the general public were invited to attend special sessions at the Town Hall, Dukinfield and the Clinic Centre, Dewsnap Lane. These sessions were advertised in the town by means of posters, press announcements and the house-to-house distribution of leaflets.

In accordance with the Regional Hospital Board's policy no arrangements were made to X-ray children under fifteen years of age.

The results of the survey are summarised in the following figures. As the total number X-rayed is under five thousand, age analysis figures based on a ten per cent sample, have not been given, as they are not sufficiently reliable under this figure.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF DUKINFIELD SURVEY

Number X-rayed:	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Factories/Offices:	1364	633	1997
General Public:	405	614	1019
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	1769	1247	3016
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Tuberculous Abnormalities discovered

Tuberculosis - healed	-	1	1
Tuberculosis - occasional observation	6	2	8
Tuberculosis - treatment or close supervision	-	2	2

TABLE IXNOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	-
1963	-	-	1	-
1964	9	1	3	-
1965	15	1	-	-
1966	10	-	1	-

TABLE X

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house	2	4	6
Relief of overcrowding	4	—	4
Tuberculosis in family	1	—	1
Other medical reasons	—	1	1
Clearance Areas, Closing and Demolition Orders	57	48	105
Exchange to smaller house	5	2	7
Mutual exchange	17	4	21
Shop maisonettes	2	—	2
Staff	3	—	3
TOTAL	91	59	150

TABLE XI

SLUM CLEARANCE SUMMARY AS AT 31.12.1966

Group	Dealt with as individually unfit houses	Houses in Slum Clearance Areas (excluding those previously condemned as individually unfit) In Areas which have been confirmed	In Areas not yet confirmed	Total houses dealt with from original slum clearance programme	Number of houses remaining in scheme for action	Total in original slum clearance programme (as amended)
A.	238 (233)	133 (133)	-	371 (366)	3 (8)	374
B	159 (149)	143 (148)	32 (19)	339 (316)	36 (59)	375
C	106 (92)	63 (69)	11 (-)	186 (161)	166 (191)	352
D	77 (57)	23 (23)	14 (-)	114 (80)	62 (96)	176
TOTAL	580 (531)	373 (373)	57 (19)	1010 (923)	267 (354)	1,277
Other houses condemned	98 (78)	101 (101)	90 (35)	289 (214)		
			Total dealt with since March, 1955	1,298 (1,137)		

The figures in brackets are those for the year ending 31.12.1965.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Individual houses represented as unfit
(or purchased in advance of C.P.O.)

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number	49	40	57	119	21	36	28	37	105	97	25	74

Houses in Clearance Areas - Confirmed Orders

Title of Area	Unfit houses represented to Health Committee	Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order Declared	Number of unfit houses in area	Number of fit houses in CPO	Date of Ministry's confirmation
Dain St/Oxford Rd No.1	21. 4.59	4. 5.59	9	-	13.12.59
George St/Peel St.	29. 9.59	12.10.59	54	-	17. 8.60
George St/Wellington St.	26. 1.60	8. 2.60	60	-	22.12.60
Queen St/Wharf St.	31. 1.61	13. 2.61	56	8	11.10.62
Old Hall St.	26. 9.61	13.11.61	14	-	5. 9.62
Ogden Square No.1	27. 2.62	7. 5.62	2	-	20. 5.63
Astley St. No.1	25. 9.62	11. 2.63	24	-	25.11.63
Globe Square	25. 9.62	11. 2.63	8	-	25.11.63
Astley St. No.2	31.10.62	11. 2.63	44	-	9. 4.64
Oxford Rd. Nos. 2,3,4	28. 5.63	12. 8.63	85	1	10. 9.64
Hall Green Nos. 1 & 2	1.10.63	13. 1.64	41	6	27. 8.64
Gaskell St/Palmer St.	1.10.63	13. 1.64	14	-	26. 8.64
Crescent Rd. No.1	1.10.63	30. 3.65	12	-	10. 9.65
Peel/Taylor/Astley/ Pleasant/Shaw St.	21. 6.64	12.10.64	93	28	5.10.65
King St/Wharf St.	26.10.65	not yet declared	-	-	
Park Rd. No.1	26.10.65	27. 6.66	31	-	15. 2.67
King St. No.1	26.10.65	27. 6.66	12	-	4. 5.67
King St. No.2	} 27. 6.66	27. 6.66	7	-	5. 5.67
Astley St. No.3					
Oxford Rd. Nos. 5,6,7	30. 8.66	not yet declared	93	-	

WATER SUPPLIES

I am once again indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1966.

"The Dove Stone reservoir was opened during the year.

1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examinations of piped supplies:

<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Samples taken and result</u>	
Filtered water taken directly	5	Excellent
after filtration	1	Satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples		
taken at various points in the		
Borough	30	Excellent
Raw.....	NIL	NIL --
Chemical Analysis	See reports on page 23	

3. Plumbo Solvency Sodium carbonate added before filtration.
Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.
4. No form of contamination has presented itself.
5. Population supplied from public water mains:
 - (a) direct to houses..... 17,150
 - (b) by means of standpipes..... None"

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes	Swineshaw
pH value	7.14	8.20
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube - hazen solution p.p.m.Pt.	5.0	10.0
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm less than	0.1	0.2
Total solids dried at 110°C	-	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C	-	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	2.0	1.0
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14.4	47.2
Hardness by soap test -		
Temporary hardness as CaCO ₃	14.0	23.0
Permanent hardness as CaCO ₃	18.0	-
Total as CaCO ₃	32.0	23.0
Chlorides as Cl	11.5	11.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.08	0.08
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.003	0.026
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.140	0.208
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.152	0.008
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs at 27°C	0.30	0.48
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	19.0	14.0
Total Iron as Fe	0.04	0.65
Manganese as Mn	0.09	0.09
Silica (SiO ₂)	10.0	8.1
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	0.13	0.12
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	0.9	0.8
Fluoride as F	0.05	0.12
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours	0.26	0.36
REPORTS Clear and Bright		

MILK SAMPLES

The County Medical Officer continues to arrange for the frequent testing of milk samples in this area and the results which are forwarded to me are summarised in the tables below. Action was taken in the cases of the 4 cows excreting brucella infected milk.

TABLE XIII (a)

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Untreated farm bottled	22	19	3
Ultra heat treated	17	17	-
Pasteurised Homogenised	37	37	-
Pasteurised	59	58	1
Sterilised	30	30	-
Pasteurised C.I.	18	18	-

TABLE XIII (b)

Brucella	Total Submitted	Number Brucella Positive
Bulk Samples	11	-
Dealer Samples	4	-
Individual Cow Samples	33	4

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

Eight samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year, all were placed in Grade 1.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 32 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes. Of these 3 failed to reach the required standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

I am indebted to the Baths Manager Mr. D. Shaw for supplying me with the following report.

"The swimming pool at Dukinfield was opened in April 1965. Over the past 12 months, more than 100,000 bathers have enjoyed the facilities extended to them. When one views the spectators at the cup final on television, an impression of the number of people attending the swimming pool, can be derived.

Over 300 awards for personal survival and life saving have been gained by the school children in Dukinfield, during the past 12 months. The temperature of the pool water is maintained at 84°F during the Winter months, during the summer it is lowered to between 78°F and 80°F. The capacity of the pool is 142,000 gallons of water, the whole contents are treated every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Breakpoint chlorination is maintained to give a very high standard of sterilisation. Total free chlorine is kept within 1.0 to 1.5 ppm. pH 7.8 to 8.0, and total alkalinity 180 to 200 ppm."

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. W. Hadfield, Manager, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewage Works for the following report.

"The existing works of the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewerage Board was built in the period between 1900 and 1926.

Over the last forty years, better housing and expanding industrial development have produced a steady increase in the volume and strength of the sewage to be purified. This overload, combined with the inevitable depreciation of the works, have made it impossible to consistently produce an effluent within the River Authority's standards. The Board has, therefore, adopted a scheme of complete reconstruction as recommended by its Consulting Engineers. This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and, if approval is given, the new works is estimated to be completed in eight years' time. The cost of the scheme will be £900,000 or £1,100,000, dependent upon the method of treatment chosen."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the new clinic premises on Dewsnap Lane which now caters for the residents in that portion of the town and which is appreciated by them for its ease of access and the facilities which it offers.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1966 will be found in a later section of this report.

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1966

---oOo---

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,
Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1966.

This has been a year of quiet progress. The department had a full complement of staff and work proceeded steadily.

Housing inspections in the Oxford Road/Vicarage Street/Lodge Lane area were completed and inspections began of the Town Lane area. Clearance of these two areas will considerably reduce the number of bad houses in the town but several other areas of predominantly bad houses remain, and require urgent attention. There are also some areas where an improvement programme could be undertaken.

Clean Air moved forward another step when the Nicholson Square Smoke Control Order came into operation but we were disappointed that the Dewsnap Smoke Control Order had to be deferred. The air in the town is slowly becoming cleaner as our records show but we are one of the worst polluted districts in the area and our pollution figures are still high. We are lagging behind other adjacent authorities in our efforts to reduce the pollution. One adjacent authority has now included 74% of its acreage in declared smoke control areas (representing 11,893 premises). Our figures are approximately 38% of our acreage but only 13% of our houses are included in areas.

Noise nuisances continue to be a problem to the department and noises created at night have meant late night inspections by the Inspectors. I am convinced that this problem is increasing year by year due to changes in the methods of manufacture, noisier equipment and the introduction of new processes in older factories which are frequently alongside houses.

All premises affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act have been inspected and many informal notices have been served, drawing attention to work needed to bring the premises to the standard required. In no case has it been necessary to have recourse to prosecution.

Inspection of food premises has continued to ensure that hygienic standards are maintained and that the premises, personnel and equipment comply with the regulations.

Good teamwork in the department has resulted in an increased volume of work. As the work becomes more complex year by year, the efficiency of the Inspectors and clerical staff is greatly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Public Health

Mortuary	2
Swimming baths	8
Aged persons	42
Water supply	36
Drainage	197
Public conveniences	55
Plans - inspection of sites	62
Stables and piggeries	26
Farms	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	73
Pets Act	1
Shops Act	38
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	90
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	1
Diseases of Animals Act	5
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	95
Noise Abatement Act	18
Factories Acts - factories with power	111
factories without power	13
outworkers	3
workplaces	4
bakehouses	25
Clean Air Act - smoke observations	56
visits for Smoke Control Areas	1,275
miscellaneous visits	36
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	35
Cheshire County Council Act - hairdressers and barbers	14
Offensive Trades	1

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	50
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Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

General inspections	38
Survey and miscellaneous visits	107
Refuse Disposal and Collection	714
Abandoned Vehicles	95

VITIS AND INSPECTIONS (Cont'd)Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Public Health Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548
Public Health Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Housing Act: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365
Housing Act: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Housing Act: "no access"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Housing Act: overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: primary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Housing Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Miscellaneous housing visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Demolition sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Rent Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	647
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other food preparing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Restaurants, snack bars, hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Milk distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Ice Cream sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous food visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

TOTAL VISITS: 5,947

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	670
1b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose.....	600
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	318
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	(i) individually unfit (including those purchased in advance of Compulsory Purchase Orders).....	78
	(ii) in confirmed clearance areas.....	-
3b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished.....	133
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.....	162
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied...	318
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice.....	
	(i) by owners.....	89
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	38

NUISANCES

Six hundred and seventy premises were inspected for complaints during the year. Two hundred and seven informal, and 151 formal, notices were served during the year and this action achieved the abatement of most of the nuisances. It was necessary to take court action in 2 cases which resulted in the work being carried out. (Private nuisances, over which we have no statutory control, occur from time to time and we endeavour to give as much help as possible in these cases).

Appended below is a list of the type of Public Health nuisances dealt with:

W.C. drains, etc.	5
Sewers, main drains	62
Gullies, waste pipes	9
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes	53
W.C. water supply	34
W.C. roofs	6
W.C. walls, doors	14
W.C. pedestals	12
W.C. cisterns	12
Filthy or verminous premises	4
Accumulations and deposits	14
Walls (internal and external)	62
Roofs	66
Ceilings	15
Floors	12
Windows and doors	47
Water supply	4
Flues, chimney stacks	13
Yard surfaces, walls and gates	4

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints about noise continue to increase and vary considerably from barking dogs to the hammering of heavy sheet metal inside and outside factory buildings. Most of these complaints refer to intensified noise during the warm summer nights, when windows are open. In addition, we have had the usual complaints about a general increase of noise from factories. One formal notice and 5 informal notices were served and complied with. Your inspectors have made repeated visits, often late at night, to check the noises created. It would not be truthful to say that the noises have been completely eliminated but by installing silencers the industries concerned have done all in their power to reduce the noise. A lot of the problems stem from the fact that during warm weather, employees at these factories open doors which are intended to be closed except for deliveries. When closed, the doors act as sound barriers. The management have usually given instructions that doors are to be kept shut whilst work is in progress but the employees disregard these instructions.

I feel that manufacturers of industrial plant must begin to pay greater attention to this problem, and design machinery which will operate noiselessly or, if this is not practicable, operate it within a sound proof structure.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The inspection of houses for slum clearance action has continued at a steady rate during the year. The council's building policy has enabled us to retrieve some of the time lost in the previous year, when no houses were under construction. Seventy four houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses and 143 were included in Clearance Areas.

HOUSING SURVEY

The Housing Survey was completed and presented to the Council during the year. It has been subject to various amendments, and at the end of the year had not been finally passed by the Council. The report will be useful to the Chief Officers and Professor Harper, covering as it does unfit houses and houses considered to be suitable for improvement and will assist them in the redevelopment of the town on a planned basis.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF HOUSES

Demolition still continues to be a problem, in the following ways:-

- (a) to the people awaiting re-housing and living adjacent to vacant properties which are the subject of vandalism and hooliganism, resulting in water supply pipes and gas supply pipes being cut off;
- (b) the problem of getting demolition contractors to start, continue and complete the work as quickly as possible;
- (c) the nuisance caused due to burning on the site and the dangerous state in which buildings are temporarily left;
- (d) the demolition of unfit houses which often leave an otherwise sound house with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " gable wall which, even after being treated, is often not weatherproof. Recently a new feature has been the problem of the house which was built on to an adjacent house without provision of its own gable wall. When the adjacent house was demolished the existing house had no gable wall.

NEW HOUSES

During 1966, the following new dwellings were erected:-

Dwellings privately built	115
Dwellings for sale, built by the local authority ..	32
Dwellings for renting, built by the local authority .	48

RENT ACT, 1957

No certificates of disrepair were applied for, or issued, although one or two enquiries were made by the public.

RENT ACT, 1965

This Act is dealt with chiefly by the County Council. Five notices were served by the local authority on owners who had failed to enter their names and addresses in the Rent Book, as laid down by the Act.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

During 1966 an increased number of Standard Grants (46) was given for the improvement of the older, better class type of houses. This work is dealt with by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. The Housing Survey Report contained a list of the houses which were considered suitable for improvement and the Council could instigate an improvement programme for these.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

One house was occupied by Pakistanis and was kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and complied with the Regulations.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in Dukinfield.

OVERCROWDING

One notice was served to abate overcrowding. The occupiers concerned overcame this by arranging for part of the family to live elsewhere.

DRAINAGE

When reports of blocked house gullies, drains or water closets are received it is the policy of the department to try to clear the obstruction by plunging. This work is done by our own drainman as a free service, but should he fail to release the blockage, the necessary notices under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts are served on the owners to cleanse and place in proper condition the defective drain. At one time this work, if it involved several houses, would have required the service of only one notice on one landlord as he usually owned a row of houses and he would have employed his own builder. Now, however, there are many more owner occupiers which often entails the service of separate notices on several owners, or obtaining agreement forms from each owner before the work is carried out. The increasing number of owner occupied houses is another sign of the affluence of our society.

Number of blocked gullies released	475
Number of blocked water closets released	372
Number of blocked house drains released	845

WASTE WATER CLOSETS

These have been considerably reduced in number because of compulsory conversions over the past few years and recent slum clearance action. There are now only 26 waste water closets and of these, 10 are in declared Clearance Areas, 14 will be dealt with in 1969 and 2 in 1970/71.

PAIL CLOSETS

There are 10 pail closets remaining, all in the Matley area. No work has yet been carried out to converting these, chiefly because of the difficulty of incorporating this drainage into the public sewer. No one took up the Council's offer of £20 for the conversion of this type of closet.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

Disinfestation and disinfection of house property are given as free services but a charge is made for business premises. The Health Department staff carries out the disinfestation of slum clearance houses immediately prior to the removal of the tenants to local authority owned houses. The mist producing apparatus has proved highly successful for this purpose.

The new treatment tried out during 1966 for the repeated infestations of cockroaches seems to be having a better effect but certain cases of stubborn bug infestations are causing us some concern. We might have to try another chemical preparation for this purpose.

Three families had to be taken to Monsall Hospital during the year for disinfestation.

Disinfectants and disinfestation liquids and powder are sold at a nominal cost at the office. Old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free on production of pension books.

Number of rooms disinfested.....	83
Number of rooms disinfected.....	2
Number of houses sprayed - re-housing.....	84

CLEAN AIR

The Clean Air programme is making steady progress. The Nicholson Square Smoke Control Order (No. 6) was completed after being postponed for 12 months. The Dewsnap Smoke Control Order (No. 7) was deferred for six months. In both instances, the Orders were deferred because the orders for the work to the local authority houses had not been given by the time the Orders were due to come into operation.

The fuel problem has not caused as much trouble since the Government decided that owners could have freedom of choice of appliances for conversion. The promised "Home-Fire" and other new premium Coal Board fuels do not yet appear to be generally available in our area.

CLEAN AIR

A number of informal notices had to be served regarding the burning of material on open sites in the town and several warning letters were sent to British Railways about engines on Dog Lane sidings which were creating smoke at certain times. Also, some people in Smoke Control Areas were found to be burning coal. Their attention was drawn to the fact that they were contravening the law and it was pointed out that should they continue to do so, they were liable to prosecution. In all cases, the letters had the desired effect.

Chimney heights in new buildings and the calculation of heights required are very often the source of controversy between business premises and the department as the proposed chimneys are very often not as high as required by the Regulations. Also, plans are not always sent to us giving details of the heating appliances and other apparatus to be installed in factories. This omission causes quite a lot of extra work when discovered, to ensure the Regulations are complied with. Approval was given for the installation of an incinerator to burn cotton waste, subject to after-burners being fitted to burn the smoke liable to be produced.

The graph on page 41 shows how atmospheric pollution increases when cold and inclement weather increases the use of domestic fuels.

During 1965, the South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire group of authorities agreed on the standard grants which would be given by their authorities when conversions were undertaken. Some time later, the Ministry issued a list of maximum prices for the guidance generally of local authorities. Later still, the Standing Conference of Local Authorities South of Manchester, the Manchester and Salford County Boroughs and the S.E.L.N.E.C. group produced a list of standard prices and these prices are to be in operation over the whole of this area, as amended from time to time.

During 1966, these grants were amended for later Orders to take into account the rising costs of labour and appliances and to include the newer appliances which have come onto the market, and are to apply to new areas.

CLEAN AIR

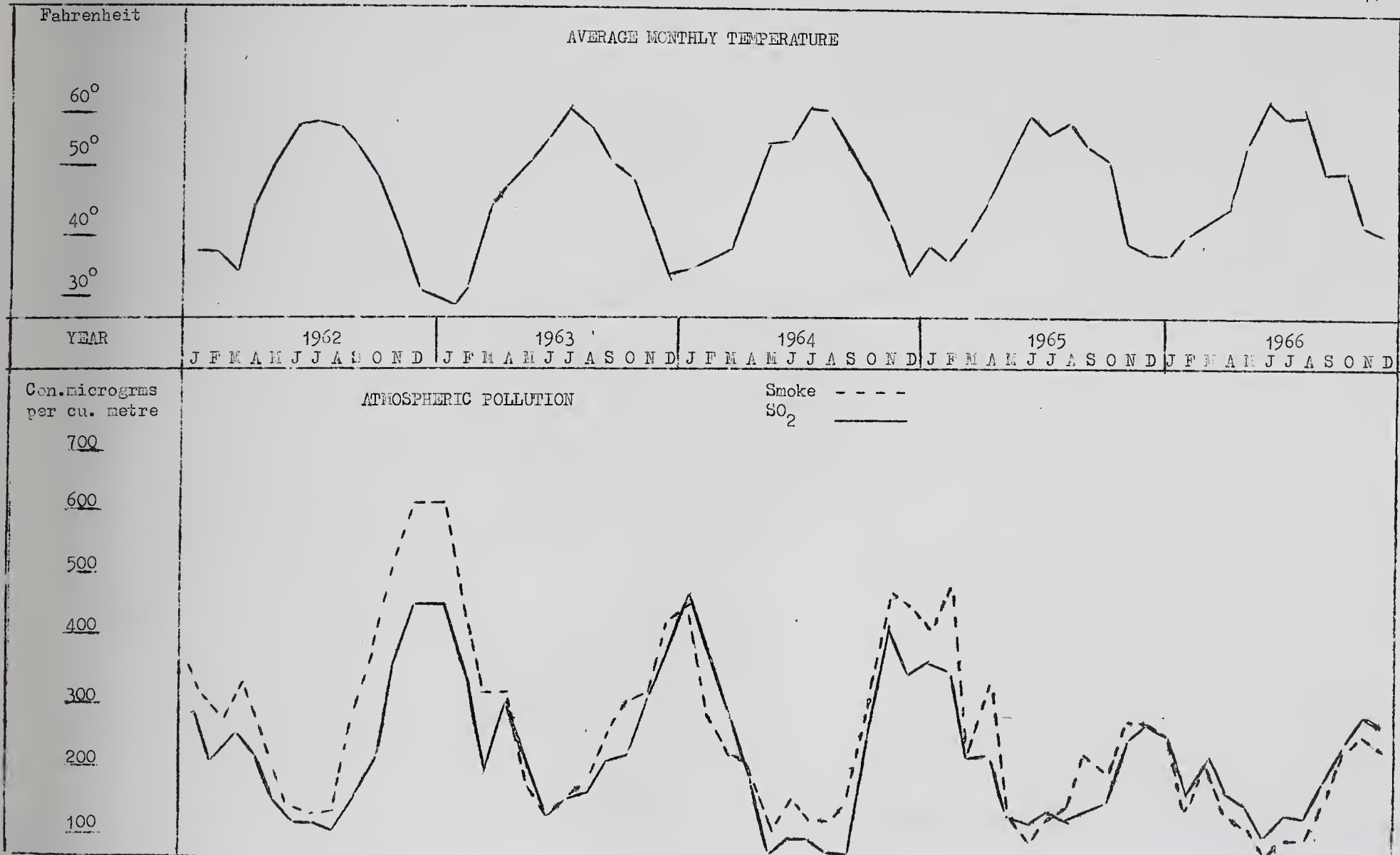
I again re-iterate the statements made in my previous reports, - that grants should be paid to any owner or occupier who is prepared to install appliances using gas, off-peak electricity and the authorised fuels. If the local authorities were allowed to make grants to these people, this would help to make the air cleaner in our towns more quickly. The official objection most probably is that there would be no control over the fuel supplies, but it would appear that the Ministry has no control now, except in Smoke Control Areas. In areas not smoke controlled anyone can install any kind of appliance whether fuel is available or not and as people want to improve the comfort of their homes by installing the more modern and efficient appliances now available surely they should be encouraged to do so?

I also feel that, in houses where Standard Grants are being given, only those appliances should be installed which burn smokeless fuels, so that people do not later need to have their homes upset again by builders, if the house is included in a Smoke Control Area at a later date.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Final Operative Dates	Houses in Area at date of Declaration	Acreage
Yew Tree Lane No.1	14.11.60	1.9.61	- *	41.06
Matley No.2	14. 8.61	1. 7.62	4 *	8.575
Sandy Lane No.3	14. 8.61	1. 7.62	- *	3.85
Clarendon Fields No.4	12.11.62	1. 7.64 ø	240	42.71
Hough Hill No.5	12.11.62	1.10.63	29 *	562.21
Nicholson Square No.6	8. 2.65	1.12.66 ø	275	82.05
Dewsnap No.7	13.12.65	1. 6.67 ø	629	462.00
Armadaale No.8	Not yet submitted to Ministry			
St.Peter/St.Faul No.9	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	- *	37.73
Vicarage St. No.10	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	- *	3.24
Plough St. No.11	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	- *	0.35

* Development Areas ~~ø~~ After postponement



SHOPS ACT

During the year, your Inspectors have carried out inspections of shops under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950. On no occasion was it necessary to take statutory action against any shopkeepers although verbal warnings were given regarding minor contraventions of the Act. No notices were served during the year. The number of shops has again decreased chiefly because of slum clearance. There were 304 in 1964, 294 in 1965, and 287 in 1966.

Appended below is a list of shops in the town.

Cattle products	2
Bakers and confectioners	17
Butchers and Pork butchers	16
Grocers and general mixed	76
Greengrocers	11
Greengrocers/fishmongers	3
Fishmongers	2
Fish Friers	14
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	13
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	3
Snack bars and cafes	3
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods	13
Drapers and outfitters	15
Hairdressers	24
Boot and shoe repairers	4
Furniture, furnishings, secondhand goods etc.	5
Florists	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs	10
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers' and decorators' requisites	20
Coal, travel and other agencies	7
Other shops	26
TOTAL:	287

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1948

Hairdressers and barbers

Under Section 148 of this Act, Byelaws were made for promoting the cleanliness of persons, utensils, clothing and equipment in these premises, which are regularly inspected. Twentyfour premises are registered.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The food premises in the town (which are administered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Regulations made thereunder) are constantly being inspected by your Inspectors. They consist mainly of many types of small shops, a number of bakehouses, 1 large catering establishment, 1 wholesale grocery warehouse and a producer of pre-packed vegetables. Twentysix informal notices were served and 34 were complied with. The type of defects we found are listed below. The standard of cleanliness in some cases leaves something to be desired and whilst these premises are not insanitary within the meaning of the Act, they are not as clean as one expects food premises to be. The majority of the food premises are maintained in a very satisfactory way.

Defects to sanitary accommodation	8
Absence of notices in sanitary accommodation	6
Provision, repair or renewal of wash hand basin	5
Lack of cleanliness generally	7
Unsuitable state of floors, walls, ceilings	12
No first aid box	3
Cleanliness of yard area	7
Lack of suitable ventilation	5
Inadequate drainage	3
Lack of hot water supply	5
Absence of lockers for clothes	-
Protective clothing not worn	1
Lighting of sanitary accommodation	4
Defective sinks	3
Redecoration required	23
Inadequate heating	3
Inadequate ventilation	2
Inadequate lighting	1
Others	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT (Cont'd)

Type of Premises and: Number	Number of Premises		
	fitted to comply with Reg. 16	to which Reg. 19 applies	fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers and general mixed	76	73	74
Cattle products	2	2	2
Bakers and confectioners	17	17	17
Butchers and Pork butchers	16	15	16
Greengrocers	11	10	9
Greengrocers/fishmongers	3	3	3
Fishmongers	2	2	2
Fish friers	14	13	14
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	13	12	13
Chemists and herbalists	3	3	3
Snack bars and cafes	3	2	3
Places of entertainment	1	1	—
Clubs and public houses	48	46	46
School canteens	9	9	9
Works canteens	6	6	6
Other catering establishments	1	1	1
TOTAL:	225	215	218

ICE CREAM

During the year, 2 applications were received and approved for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. The number of premises registered is 68. Some of the electrically operated refrigerated storage cabinets were checked and found to be maintained at their correct temperature.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (Cont'd)

Inspection of Canned and Other Foods

Inspections are carried out by the staff at the various retail and wholesale premises in the town and result in the condemnation of quantities of goods each year. This work takes up quite a lot of time but is well worth the trouble taken if it prevents unfit food reaching the public. All the food is voluntarily surrendered to us and a condemnation certificate issued, after which the food is buried at the tip under at least 6 feet of refuse.

Tinned meat	294 tons
Tinned fruit	309 tons
Tinned vegetables . . .	271 tons
Frozen and tinned fish	298 tins and packets
Tinned soup	-
Tinned milk products	78 tons
Bacon and ham	196 lbs.
Preserves	-
Mayonnaise and sauces	2 bottles
Biscuits	17 packets

The packaged biscuits were mite infested. This was due to bad house-keeping as the shopkeeper concerned had failed to rotate stock regularly. Food stocks should be stocked and sold in regular rotation.

Travelling Sales Vans

Some travelling sales vans operate in the town, particularly on the new estates. Those selling food are inspected when found and they all comply with the existing Regulations. Generally, the food sold is of a pre-packed variety.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (Cont'd)Factory and School Canteens

These canteens are maintained in a very clean state but condensation is still a problem in the older type of structures. One informal notice was served on the Cheshire County Council regarding a minor defect in one of the canteens and this was remedied during the year.

Licensed Premises

Inspections of licensed premises have been carried out during the year and it has been found that generally they are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. Improvements have been asked for in certain cases and it is pleasing to report that most of these are being carried out.

Extensive alterations are being carried out at the Rising Moon Inn at Matley which will result in a very high standard indeed. A new sewage disposal plant has been installed there.

Some licensed premises still have sanitary accommodation which is situated across yards, with no hand washing facilities. I feel these facilities should always be provided near the sanitary accommodation especially as more public houses are providing snacks.

Some of these premises come within the scope of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and, generally, the facilities provided comply with this Act.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The two licensed slaughterhouses in the town are kept in a clean and hygienic condition. All the animals are slaughtered humanely and the carcasses dressed under good conditions. Every facility is afforded to your Inspectors to carry out the inspection of the carcasses and offals, etc.

The owners of the slaughterhouses have enabled us to assist in the training of pupil Public Health Inspectors and we have had pupils from Denton, Middleton, Ashton under Lyne, Droylsden, Manchester and Glossop. Some students come voluntarily on Sundays which shows their keenness to learn about this section of their work. Two have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Association for the Public Health Inspector's Diploma. We are grateful to the slaughterhouse owners for their assistance.

The Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963, which came into force in 1963, detailed the method of meat inspection. Marking of carcasses with the identifying mark of the Inspector concerned is in force in the slaughterhouses and no meat leaves the premises without being inspected and marked.

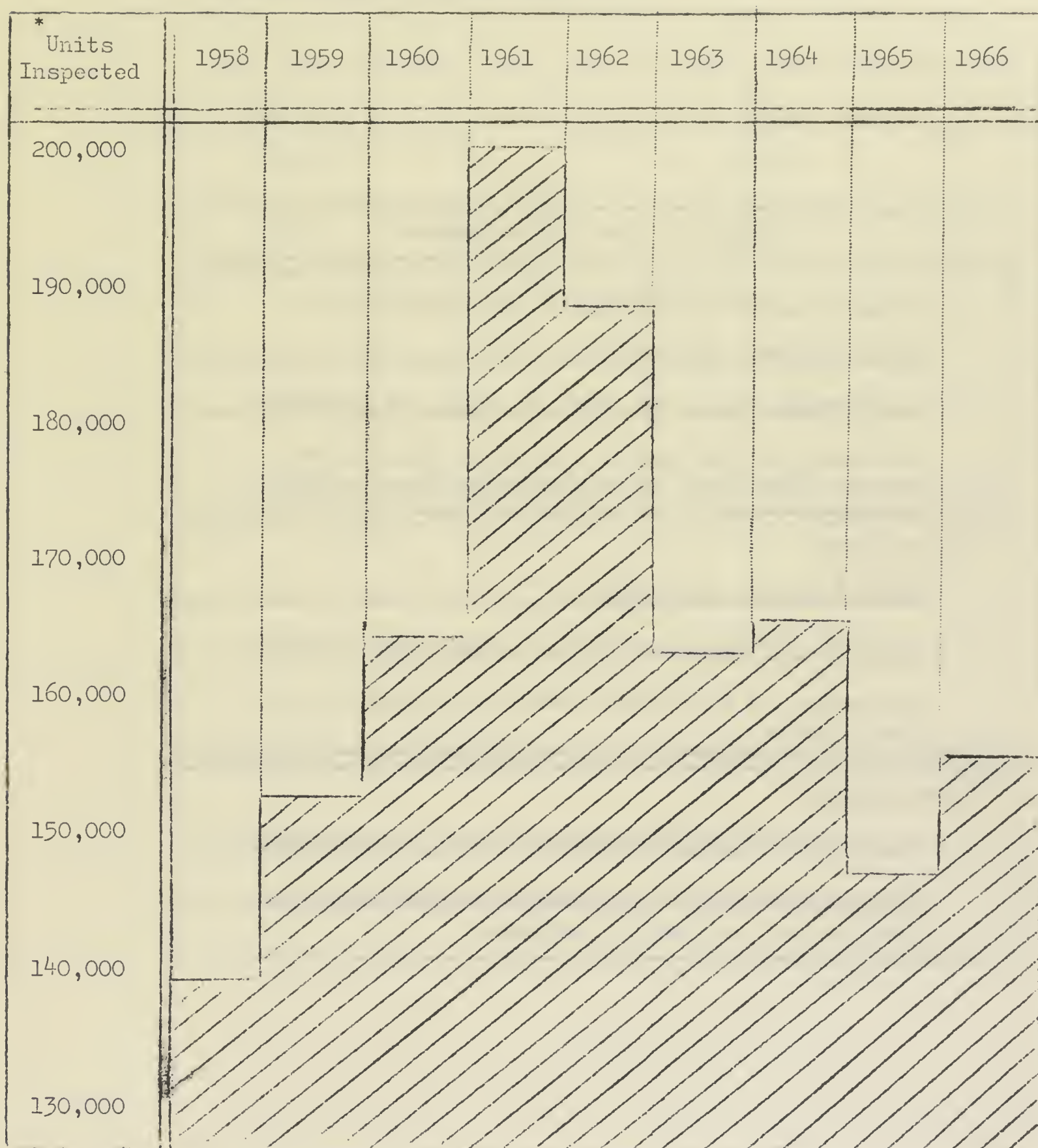
Sunday and holiday inspections are still necessary as the larger slaughterhouse works on these occasions. Your Inspectors carry out this duty on a rota basis and have a day off in lieu the following week.

During the year, 647 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses. This total does not take into account the occasions when it has been necessary to return to the slaughterhouse to inspect animals which arrived later than anticipated.

I would like once again to thank Dr. Jackson and his staff at the Pathological Laboratory, Ashton General Hospital, who have carried out examination of the more puzzling conditions found.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Fifteen slaughtermen applied for a licence to slaughter and all were granted. Two apprentices are in training at the slaughterhouse.

MEAT INSPECTION

*Based on the Unit Rate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:

Bovine	- 10 units
Calves	- 3 units
Pigs	- 3 units
Sheep and Lambs	- 2 units

MEAT INSPECTIONCarcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
5,666	1,656	24	37,728	2,080
-	2	-	6	-
375	775	-	2,425	127
6.618%	44.14%	-	6.427%	6.105%
-	1	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	23
0.053%	0.121%	-	-	6.105%
15	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

I am indebted to Mr. H. Hughes, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council for supplying the following information.

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst	No. of Samples obtained	Number reported against
Alc, Brown, canned	1	
Beer, Pale, canned	1	
Bread, 3 slices (complaint)	1	1
Brown scone meal	1	
Butter	1	
Cheese, Cheshire	1	
Chopped Ham	1	
Coconut, desiccated	1	
Curried Chicken Spread	1	
Diabetic Fruit (Pears)	1	
Flour, Plain	1	
Flour, Self-Raising	1	
Glycerin B.P.	1	
Herbs, dried, mixed	1	1
Honeyjel (Lemon flavoured)	1	
Lime Cordial and Larger	1	
Milk	52	
Milk, instant. non-fat skimmed	1	1
Minced Meat Loaf (tin)	1	
Oatmeal, medium cut	1	
Oil of Juniper	1	
Oranges, Mandarin (tin)	1	
Peaches, fresh	1	
Plamil	1	
Sausage, Pork	1	
Soda Water	1	
Soup, Cream of Tomato	1	
Stewed Steak, Irish	1	
Sweets: Anti-Coff	1	
Chiclets (chewing gum)	1	
Liquorice and Aniseed	1	
Throat and Chest Lozenges	1	1
Tomatoes, peeled, tinned	1	
Vaseline, yellow	1	
Total	85	4

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (CONT'D)Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

Samples	Result of Analysis	Remarks
3 slices of bread (Complaint)	Each slice contained a patch approximately 1" diameter of brown bread	Bakers Cautioned
Throat & Chest Lozenges	6.6% deficient in menthol. Menthol found 0.3% w/w - declared 0.9% w/w	Manufacturers Cautioned
Milk, Instant, Non-fat Skimmed	Contained 0.8% of skimmed milk	Manufacturers Cautioned
Herbs, Dried, Mixed	Contained an excess of zinc. Zinc expressed as Zn - 82 p.p.m.	Manufacturers Cautioned

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

Samples	Remarks
Packet of biscuits containing a beetle	Action taken by Public Health Inspector
Mouldy bread	Insufficient evidence. No action
Piece of glass in Buttercup syrup	Insufficient evidence. No action
Brown patches in white loaf	Brown patches found to be brown bread. Manufacturers notified

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The local authority's duties under the Factories Act were carried out by your Inspectors. The following is a list of types of industries now operating in the town, which are of a very diverse nature.

- Engineering and boiler making
- Wagon repairing
- Garages, motor repairs, etc
- Printing
- Carpet fitting
- Wood turning
- Slaughterhouses
- General engineering
- Paper coating
- Rubber products manufacturers
- Sheet metal
- Cotton and textiles
- Plastics, basic and finishing
- Insulating products manufacturers
- Rope manufacturers
- Handbag manufacturers
- Footwear manufacturers
- Coopers
- Cotton waste conversion

There were few contraventions of the Act, all of minor character. No outworkers are employed by any of the factories in the town but 14 outworkers from firms outside the town are registered. Their premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

The Tudor Industrial Estate is now almost fully occupied and it is to be hoped that 1967 will see factories built on the two sites in the Globe Square Area.

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - NIL
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Authority	2	4	1	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	113	111	23	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	1	1	1	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects		
	were found	were remedied	were referred to HMI by HMI
Want of cleanliness	1	1	
Overcrowding			
Unreasonable temperature			
Inadequate ventilation			
Ineffective drainage of floor			
Sanitary conveniences:			
(a) <u>insufficient</u>	1		1
(b) <u>unsuitable or defective</u>	23	21	1
(c) not separate			
Other offences			
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year			

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All the premises affected by this Act and administered by the local authority have now been inspected. Not all those who applied for registration were required to register, (usually because of the hours worked by the employees). An inspection of these premises was made and suggestions for improvement offered. The main contraventions found were want of cleanliness, inadequate temperatures, inadequate ventilation, sanitary conveniences not up to the standard required by the Act, inadequate lighting of passageways and stairs and Abstracts of the Act not displayed. Sometimes the occupiers were not aware of their responsibilities under the Act but the work was invariably carried out when informal notices were sent to them.

We obtained a light meter during the year and subsequently checked the lighting in the premises inspected. In only 5 cases was any contravention found and brought to the notice of the offending occupiers. In most cases the defect was remedied.

Attention has been drawn, where necessary, to the machinery in those premises, especially bacon slicers and paper cutting guillotines. The names and addresses of firms making adequate guards have been supplied where necessary and most of these machines are now adequately guarded.

Thirty nine informal notices were sent, drawing attention to various defects and 30 were complied with. The defects are listed on page 57.

No accidents were reported to us during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (Cont'd)Analysis of Contraventions

Section of Act		Number of contraventions found
4	Cleanliness	10
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	18
7	Ventilation	10
8	Lighting	5
9	Sanitary Conveniences	11
10	Washing facilities	3
11	Supply of drinking water	-
12	Clothing accommodation	-
13	Sitting facilities	2
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	1
15	Eating facilities	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	9
17	Fencing, exposed parts of machinery	3
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid general provisions	6
50	No Abstract of the Act displayed	12

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (Cont'd)

A. Registration and general inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	18	11
Retail shops	5	44	17
Wholesale shops and warehouses	1	4	3
Catering establishments open to the public: canteens	-	18	6
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
Total	9	86	38

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises: 145

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	105
Retail shops	108
Wholesale departments, warehouses	65
Catering establishments open to the public	67
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	4
Males: 200 Females: 151	Total 351

D. Exemptions - NIL
E. Prosecutions - NIL

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Sec. 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	None

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Some aged persons who neglect themselves and their homes and who thereby become dirty have again had to be dealt with by the department. The help of the W.V.S. in providing bedding, clothing, etc. is much appreciated as is also the help of our drainman/rodent operator, Mr. Bowers, who tackles these dirty premises and bathes and shaves the elderly gentlemen.

Fir Trees flatlets are very popular with the people who live there as this type of accommodation gives the aged independence and yet achieves community living.

The efforts to form a Council of Social Service came into fruition during 1965 with the co-operation of many religious, charitable and private individuals all working to provide for the elderly.

The Committee again carried out a survey to ascertain where old people were living alone, note also being made of aged couples. In this way a register is being built up of the older people in the town which will enable the Secretary to make arrangements for home visiting and other assistance, when required.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It has not been necessary this year for the local authority to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died in the area and for whom no one was responsible.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licensed sites in the Borough but we again experienced the parking of caravans by itinerant scrap metal dealers on open sites, thus causing a nuisance to the inhabitants in the area. Co-operation between the Police and your Inspectors has resulted in these people being moved on very quickly. British Railways Police had to be called in on one occasion to obtain removal of caravans from their land.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

The Oxford Cinema, which opened during 1965, was closed again in 1966. The Princess Bingo Hall continues to flourish and complies with the requirements of the Public Health Act.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors inspected all the petroleum installations in the town. The new certificate used by the electrical contractors undertaking the annual checking of the electrical equipment associated with petrol pumps, appears to have been instrumental in ensuring that the contractors make a thorough check of the electrical installation. This check has a great bearing on the fire hazard of the petrol installation generally.

In no case was it necessary to take legal action but 13 informal notices were served and 17 complied with.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

The intention of this Act is to control the activities of dealers in scrap metal and to prevent pilfering from property. The dealers are required to keep proper records and have them available for inspection by the police at all times. The local authority has no power to refuse registration even though the proposed premises have not received, or will not receive, planning permission. There are 10 registered dealers on our register at present.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

A regular inspection of the district is made by the rodent operator employed by the local authority and treatment is given where necessary. Business firms pay for this service but dwellinghouses are treated free of charge.

As a routine measure drains are treated where recurring complaints of rodent infestation occur. Frequently broken drains have been found, thus necessitating the service of notices but no legal action has been necessary during the year.

We have experienced trouble from defective drains on land owned by the Cheshire County Council at the rear of Choetham Hill Road. These drains were repaired during the year and no further complaints of rodent infestation have arisen.

The sewer treatment was carried out with fluoroacetamide in all the manholes in the town, which resulted in a reduction in the number of infestations. A problem which seems to be arising is the difficulty of eliminating mice, as Warfarin is apparently becoming ineffective for this purpose. A new rodenticide has been produced but the temperature in the area of infestation must be below 60° if this poison is to be effective.

The river banks were treated during the year, the work being undertaken jointly by the rodent operators from Ashton under Lyne, Audenshaw and Denton.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	6,140	11
2. a Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notifications	123	
b Number infested by (i) Rats	49	
(ii) Mice	53	
3. a Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	185	
b Number infested by (i) Rats	3	
(ii) Mice	2	

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order 1938

No cases of Anthrax were reported during the year.

Swine Fever Order 1963

We were included in an Infected Area for a few days in May and June which necessitated the issue of only 3 licences.

Foot and Mouth Diseases Order

Dukinfield was not included in any Infected Area during the year.

Fowl Pest (Infected Area Restrictions) Order 1956

There was nothing to report in 1966.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957

Thirteen sterilising plants are licensed under this Order. Only small amounts of kitchen waste are treated as most of the plants are owned by small stock-keepers.

Stables and Piggeries

The small pens and piggeries in various parts of the town continue, in my opinion, to be a public health nuisance and an eyesore. It was again necessary to serve notice on some owners to take action against rats, provide proper drainage and make better provision for the disposal of manure. It would be better if the whole of one site were cleared of the motley sheds, shacks and other buildings on the site and new buildings, with proper drainage erected in their place. Another point about one of the sites is that, in and amongst these shacks, various little industries are being created e.g. car breaking, sheet metal dealing and so on, with no premises of any kind.

We again treated one of the sites with the co-operation of the occupier with Warfarin, in an attempt to rid the area of rats.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Two premises were licensed during the year, after inspection had been carried out.

UNAUTHORISED TIPPING

Unauthorised tipping is taking place at various sites in the town. Some of the refuse is tipped by lorry drivers without the knowledge of their employers and some is tipped by tatters who sort over the material and dump the unwanted parts on any handy site. Residents are also guilty in this respect as they dump domestic articles, mattresses, etc. on land in the town when they could have them picked up by the department for a small charge. We have a special collection for this purpose which is becoming more widely known and is running at a high level and eventually may result in less indiscriminate dumping of domestic articles.

ABANDONED CARS

Cars which have been abandoned (after they have been stripped of anything of value) on open and garage sites, are providing the department with more and more problems. It would seem easy to trace the owner of a vehicle when the number plates are on it. In fact, we find that in almost every case the last owner (as notified to the licensing authorities) denies that the vehicle is his and says he sold it to some person unknown. This would appear to make a mockery of the licensing provisions, as when a person sells a vehicle he is supposed to notify the licensing authority of that fact and state who the new owner is. If this is so, I feel it would help if a few prosecutions of last owners were carried out, which may result in the law being complied with.

A voluntary agreement is in force with a car breaker in the town to dispose of these unwanted vehicles where no owner can be traced. The department arranged for the removal of 42 abandoned vehicles from various sites in the town. If the owner can be traced, he is notified of the names and addresses of the car breakers in the town which usually results in the car being disposed of.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse has again varied between a weekly to a nine-day collection, according to the time of the year. Holidays, inclement weather and staff shortages are major causes of the delays, together with vehicle breakdowns. It has been necessary to employ an extra man during a large part of the year to cope with the increased holidays and the absences due to sickness, plus the extra houses and businesses which have been added to the rounds.

More and more houses are having 2 bins to take the bulkier refuse and I feel that ultimately paper sacks will be the only method acceptable at houses for refuse collection, as a number of sacks can be left at a house to cope with the larger amounts of refuse now being created. Also, the weight of a 28 lbs. dustbin is ridiculous when compared with the average weight (14 lbs.) of refuse it contains.

The bin bonus scheme (by which the men get paid for every bin collected over a target figure, plus a bin equivalent for extra refuse picked up) appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

Vehicles

Difficulty was experienced during the year, due to vehicle breakdowns which occurred because of their age and the difficulty of maintaining and servicing them, as we had no spare vehicle. Inclement weather made it impossible to maintain the road across the tip and as this haul is of such a length there was a greater wear and tear on the vehicles.

There is no doubt that, when buying our next vehicle, we shall have to consider a larger type of compression vehicle to cope with the increasingly bulky refuse.

As you will see from the figures below, the number of loads of refuse collected increased this year, even though the vehicles have a larger pay load.

House refuse	.. .. .	2,949 loads
Pails	.. .. .	48 loads
Salvage and trade refuse	..	286 loads

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the department had the following vehicles in service:

Vehicle	Type of vehicle	Capacity	Date purchased and cost	Depreciation
PVR 988	Karrier "Bantam" refuse collection vehicle	8 cubic yards	February 1955 £1,080	1963
788 BTU	Bristol 25 "Tipmaster" Angledozer	-	November 1957 £1,447	1962
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1966
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1968
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967
HLG 103C	Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper	20 cubic yards	February 1965 £3,190	1973

Pail Closets

At the farm cottages in the rural area of the Borough there are 10 pail closets. There are emptied weekly, a most unwholesome task.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd)Provision of dustbins

From 1st April 1959, refuse bins have been supplied by the Council as replacement of the existing domestic bins, as a charge against the General Rate Fund. During the year 294 bins were issued by the department, 257 to householders and 37 to business firms and other organisations. The bins issued are stamped with the Corporation's initials and the date of purchase, to make it easier to trace missing and stolen bins, and to check on their life. Purchase Tax is still levied on refuse bins and this seems an unfair burden on the householders and ratepayers.

I think that paper sacks will ultimately have to be considered for refuse collection, in view of the changing state of refuse. Paper sacks are a more hygienic method of collection and as they make refuse collection easier, their use will also go some way to obtaining suitable labour for this essential task.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal has taken place during this year on the land owned jointly by the Golf Club and the local authority off Yew Tree Lane. Controlled tipping took place at all times during the year.

Discussions have taken place between Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Cleansing Officers about our tipping problems and visits have been paid to pulverisation plants.

Discussion also took place between the Cleansing Officer of Stalybridge, myself and the representative of Whelmar Properties Ltd., regarding tipping in Hall Quarry but these discussions broke down when Stalybridge withdrew their support from this scheme. Subsequently, discussions took place with a private concern which collects industrial waste, but the planning authority would not allow this tip to be used for tipping industrial waste.

The amount received for industrial tipping was £422.12s.6d.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)

Salvage

The comparative tonnage and prices of materials salvaged during the last 2 years are as follows:-

	Year ending 31.12.65		Year ending 31.12.66	
	t. c. q.lbs.	£. s. d.	t. c. q.lbs.	£. s. d.
Waste paper	167.19. 3. 0.	1,345. 6. 2.	152.14. 2. 1	1,259.19.11.
Kitchen waste	19.19. 2. 0	97. 3. 5	15. 5. 2.16	80. 4. 8.
Metals	14. 0.10	40. 1. 3	. 8. 0.23	39. 4. 6.
Textiles	7. 1.14	5.15. 6	8. 2. 6	6.17. 0

Waste Paper

During the year, there has been a decrease in the amount of waste paper collected. This is partly due to the fact that people are not interested in salvaging their waste materials and putting them out separately. Also, more people are out at work with the result that there is no one to bring out waste paper when the refuse collection is made. The price for waste paper fell during the year.

Kitchen Waste

The kitchen waste service is still being maintained but is decreasing year by year. When complaints are received about the waste food bins they are removed from the site concerned and not replaced.

Textiles

The amount collected and the price received have both increased during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Salvage Bonus Scheme

The amount paid out in the salvage bonus has decreased this year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus paid</u> <u>£. s. d.</u>
1956	325. 5. 8.
1957	326.11. 5.
1958	255. 7. 1.
1959	205. 0. 0.
1960	211.15. 9.
1961	201.15. 9.
1962	265. 3. 8.
1963	242.12. 3.
1964	227. 0.10.
1965	320. 5. 5.
1966	292.11. 6.

Trade refuse

The restriction on the tipping of trade refuse at Dunkirk Lane Tip has been maintained in order to conserve the amount of land which is available for domestic refuse. However, the firms in the town still have the privilege of tipping their waste materials (other than those materials which either constitute a fire hazard to the tip or are not capable of being consolidated, such as rubber, etc.). A charge must be made for the collection of trade refuse and the amount received during 1966 was £299 which is mainly from the smaller factories and shows an increase over previous years. As the number of small factories in the town increases, the service may ultimately have to be re-organised to allow for collection of larger quantities of trade refuse. Bulk containers may be required, for instance, instead of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu.ft.bin.

Collection of furniture

This service has been continued and grows year by year.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Staff

The number of days lost due to sickness has decreased slightly during the year.

	Number of employees		Number of days lost	Cost
	in Dept.	off sick		
1957/58	25	14	228	£475
1958/59	25	13	228	£438
1959/60	25	14	296	£383
1960/61	25	16	295	£380
1961/62	27	19	570	£791
1962/63	27	16	255	£385
1963/64	27	13	210	£310
1964/65	26	11	256	£404
1965/66	22	13	350	£528
1966/67	25	11	336	£468

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFELD HEALTH DIVISION

REPORT OF THE
CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE
AND
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1 9 6 6

Health Office,
Stamford Street,
Stalybridge.

April, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my eighteenth Annual Report on those services administered by the Divisional Health Committee under the Second Schedule of the Cheshire County Council Scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

During the year our main difficulty was with staff, both clerical and nursing. We had several resignations and it was not easy to replace two health visitors whose tragic death I wrote about in my last report. However, we are now adequately staffed in all branches and, as a result, work is continuing smoothly. The chiropody, domestic help and care and after care services continue to expand and are becoming more widely known. The Handicapped Persons Club at the new clinic in Dewsnap Lane has proved increasingly popular. The success of a similar club opened in the Stalybridge clinic has exceeded all expectations and is providing many handicapped persons with an outlet which was much needed. We had transport difficulties to begin with but these have now been overcome.

In conclusion may I express my gratitude to the members of the Committee for their courtesy and forbearance and to the members of the staff for their willing assistance and cheerful support throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME

Divisional Medical Officer

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
Stamford Street,
Stalybridge.

<u>Divisional Medical Officer</u>	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Clerk to the Committee</u>	- Douglas Leeming, LL.B.
<u>Assistant County Medical Officer</u>	- J.B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B. A.N. Edmondson, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Chief Clerk</u>	- A. Clough, A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.
<u>Clerical Assistants</u>	- P.R. Radcliffe, Miss J. Norton Mrs. A. Frith (appointed 1/8/66) Miss J.W. Greenwood (resigned Feb.1966) Mrs. E. Brooks, Mrs. S. Johanson (resigned Feb.1966) Miss B. Wood (appointed 1/5/66) Miss M. Cowley (appointed 1/8/66)

<u>Health Visitors</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss M.E. Mackenzie Miss D.H. Garner Miss F. Bailey (appointed July, 1966)
(Dukinfield)	- Miss W.E. Beresford (died May, 1966) Mrs. M. Knowles Mrs. M. Sherratt (appointed 31/5/66) Miss Reddington (resigned April, 1966) Mrs. J. Lee

<u>District Nurses</u> (Stalybridge)	- Mrs. A.R. Porter Miss M.E. Fitzgerald (resigned 15/7/66) Mr. J.E. Billings (resigned 17/5/66) Mr. S. Steels (appointed 6/6/66) Mrs. B. Scott (resigned December, 1966) Mrs. P.A. Harrop (appointed April, 1966)
(Dukinfield)	- Miss E. Ambler Miss O. Morton Mrs. H.M. Johnson (appointed 1/5/66)

<u>Midwives</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss H. Sowerbutts Mrs. J. Evans Miss B. Lodge (resigned December, 1966) Mrs. Leatherbarrow
(Dukinfield)	- Miss L. Bradley Miss L. O'Hara Mrs. M. Brown (appointed 1/2/66)

<u>Nurses</u> (Dukinfield)	- Mrs. H. Murphy
(Temporary) (Stalybridge)	- Miss F. Lonsdale (resigned July, 1966)

<u>Senior Mental Welfare Officer</u>	- G.E. Lanceley
<u>Physiotherapists</u>	- Mrs. W.R. White Mrs. M. Hallard
<u>Domestic Help Supervisor</u>	- Mrs. F.M. Partridge (transferred) Miss K. Sellars (appointed August, 1966)
<u>Dental Surgeons</u>	- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D. G.J. Hartley, L.D.S. R.S. Wood, L.D.S. (resigned)
<u>Specialists</u>	
<u>Ophthalmic Surgeon</u>	- F.W.C. Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Orthopaedic Surgeons</u>	- V.H. Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. C.M. Dransfield, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<u>Tuberculosis Physician</u>	- P.B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.
<u>Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon</u>	- O.T. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Consultant Child Psychiatrist</u>	- M.J. MacCulloch, M.D. Ch.B., D.P.M.
<u>General Practitioners attending Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a sessional basis</u>	- A. Ketchin, M.B., Ch.B. D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The four Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>Dukinfield</u> | - King Street, Dukinfield.
Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield. |
| <u>Stalybridge</u> | - Stamford Street, Stalybridge.
Milton Avenue, Millbrook. |

Sessions are held as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| King Street | - Wednesday afternoon |
| Dewsnap Lane | - Thursday afternoon |
| Millbrook | - Monday afternoon |
| Stamford St. | - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons |

Dukinfield Clinics

The new clinic at Dewsnap Lane continues to thrive and sessions are well attended there. Most facilities are available and the centre is proving very convenient and popular. During the year the total attendances at both Dewsnap Lane and King Street were 3,992 an increase over 1965 and the major proportion, 2,186 were made at the new clinic. 272 new cases were seen.

Two health Visitors, Mrs. Sherratt and Mrs. Lee were appointed during the year, although for a considerable time we were working with only one in the town along with a State Registered Nurse who gave invaluable assistance.

Stalybridge Clinics

The attendances at both our Stalybridge clinics increased during the year - to 4,131 at the Health Centre and to 1,294 at Millbrook. The number of new cases also rose to 228 and 67 respectively. The Millbrook clinic continues to serve a useful purpose to an expanding population but is still much under used and, although it is impossible to transfer some of the work of the main clinic if only on staff grounds, I think there is ample clinic time available there for voluntary or other organisations who may wish to use it.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

All of our Health Visiting Staff are now attached to general practitioners and the system is proving a valuable link for the two services in the area to our mutual benefit.

There were many staff changes during the year which was remarkable for the difficulties we encountered in this direction. We have always prided ourselves on the stability of the staff since the beginning of the Divisional Health system in 1948 and 1966 was guilty of breaking this record. However, several excellent appointments have been made and one hopes many more years will elapse before 1966 is repeated.

Births

There was a considerable fall in births during the year from 611 to 555. The record for the last three years is 645, 611, 555 a trend rather contrary to that of the whole country. Of these births 374 or 68.3% occurred in hospital or maternity home. The large number of bookings in hospital has meant the adoption of a priority system for admission and the inauguration of an early discharge after delivery. Home and social conditions are assessed by this department and we have yet to have a refusal on an adverse report from me. The midwives themselves, assess conditions in order to help the hospital decide whether a patient can be discharged after 48 hours of delivery.

In spite of the lowered birth rate, there was an increase of transfers into the division and the clinic attendances have increased quite remarkably as have the visits by the Health Visiting staff.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total births in the Division - livebirths	597	547
stillbirths	14	8
Total No. transfers into the division	152	228
Total No. of children attending for first time 0-1 year	482	567
Total No. of attendances 0-1 year	6068	6525
Total No. of attendances 1-2 years ...	1277	1702
Total No. of attendances 2-5 years ...	1157	1260
Total No. of visits to new births	610	638
Total No. of secondary visits	5799	6271
Total No. of other visits	2112	2352

TABLE A

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March				June				September				December			
Clinic	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B
New cases	27	49	19	59	26	47	14	56	14	49	18	70	21	39	16	43
Total 0-1 yr	264	418	202	702	316	420	243	821	331	429	204	724	311	350	208	574
atten- 1-2 yrs.	79	74	74	174	80	93	82	193	106	101	61	206	87	78	73	141
dances 2-5 yrs.	31	57	49	187	44	40	52	169	70	60	51	88	89	66	55	152

K/S King Street
D/L Dewsnap Lane

M/B Millbrook
S/B Stalybridge

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement:-

TABLE B

	DUKINFIELD						STALYBRIDGE					
	Live			Still			Live			Still		
	1966	1965	1964	1966	1965	1964	1966	1965	1964	1966	1965	1964
Gen.Hospital	139	146	145	3	2	3	170	149	168	5	9	6
Other Mater- nity homes & hospitals	30	22	23	-	-	-	45	37	48	-	-	-
Domiciliary confinement	84	121	114	-	1	-	79	122	137	-	2	1
Total	253	289	282	3	3	3	294	308	353	5	11	7

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

The number of attendances at these clinics are disappointingly low.

	1965	1966
No. of sessions held	80	103
No. of new cases	138	147
No. of attendances	659	575

Problem Families

At present there are 35 known problem families in the Division and a great deal of effort is expended by all members of the staff in an attempt to uplift and finally resolve the family problems and rehabilitate the family.

A bi-monthly case conference is held convened by the Area Children's Officer and attended by representatives from the interested departments and voluntary bodies.

Much use is made of voluntary bodies, particularly W.R.V.S. and S.S.A.F.A. in provision of cash grants and clothing to needy families. The cash grants usually are obtained to pay rent arrears when eviction is threatened and to alleviate other debts which may be creating problems.

No praise is too high for the help given to us for these families by the voluntary bodies concerned. Certain families seem at times destined to remain at odds with society and reject the standards laid down by our modern civilization. They constantly need, although are not always willing to accept, the assistance of most of the social services and there is always the danger that their children will come to accept the warped family standards as normal thus perpetuating the problem. There are a number of hard core cases who fail to respond completely in spite of our help and advice but the picture is lightened at times when success is achieved.

WELFARE FOODS

There was a small increase in the sale of all Ministry of Health welfare foods with the exception of vitamin tablets. The impression remains with me, however, that many mothers put their babies on one or other of the more expensive brands, often quite unnecessarily.

TABLE C

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
National Dried Milk	9,546	7,917	7,795	6,411	6,529	7,101
Cod Liver Oil	997	560	439	412	473	529
Orange Juice	6,206	3,647	4,320	4,835	5,182	5,872
A & D Tablets	1,075	554	461	409	405	382

TABLE D

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
National)@ 2/4d	1164	1168	1357	1084	1164	975	1210	1190	4895	4417
dried)@ 4/-d	299	544	343	661	413	599	509	773	1564	2577
milk) free	-	21	10	22	30	29	30	35	70	107
Cod)@ 1/-d	133	132	78	124	104	86	138	175	453	517
Liver) free	7	4	3	4	5	1	5	3	20	12
Oil										
A & D)@ 6d	90	84	125	100	98	82	92	113	405	379
Tablets) free	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Orange)@ 1/6d	1259	1201	1392	1543	1268	1610	1236	1458	5155	5812
Juice) free	7	13	-	7	8	12	12	28	27	60

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALISTS CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
<u>Ophthalmic (under 5)</u>		
New cases	12	4
Total attendances	23	9
<u>Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)</u>		
New cases	14	13
Total attendances	15	18
<u>Physiotherapy (under 5)</u>		

During the year some 3,476 attendances were made - a markedly higher figure than in 1965. These clinics, therefore, continue to be well attended and keep Mrs. White and Mrs. Hallard fully engaged.

Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon	191	227
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic	785	757
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment	792	2442

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions	42	31
No. of children examined (0-5 years)	302	275

In addition to the normal screening clinics, selected cases are referred to a specialist clinic conducted by Dr. Taylor.

Dental Treatment

Ante-natal patients

No. of inspections	39
No. of visits	51
No. of extractions	32
No. of fillings	36
Dentures supplied	2

Children 0-5 years

No. of inspections	8
No. of visits	9
No. of extractions	13
No. of fillings	8

DAY NURSERY

The cost of the Day Nursery service continues to increase year by year and 1966 was no exception to this rule. As far as Dukinfield Nursery was concerned there was an increase from 18/4½d. a day to 20/3¼d. There were approximately 22 priority cases out of the total of 35 approved places.

The charges levied are as follows:-

- (i) The standard charge when both parents are working - 12/-d. per day
- (ii) Where more than one child of a mother is attending a Day Nursery, the charge for second and subsequent children attending at the same time - 8/-d. per day
- (iii) The charge for children of mothers who are single, separated or divorced and living as single - 3/-d. per day
- (iv) The charge for children whose father is unemployed, ill or otherwise unable to work - 5/-d. per day
- (v) The charge for mentally handicapped children attending at the specific request of the County Medical Officer is the same as that at a Junior Training Centre - 1/-d. per day

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total attendances		
0-2 years	2323	2259
2-5 years	5244	5156
Average attendance per day	31	30
New cases admitted	21	21
Waiting list as at 31.12.66.....	32	10
No. of mothers in employment	37	33
No. of medical examinations carried out	105	85
No. receiving sunlight treatment	-	2

TABLE E

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
County average child/day	15/6d	16/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	17/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	20/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
Dukinfield child/day	15/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/- $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	19/8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	20/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
% attendance County average	94%	92%	91%	89%	91%	89%
Dukinfield	91%	80%	83%	83%	91%	91%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox showed an increase to 281 from 256 in 1965.

Smallpox Vaccination - 1966

TABLE F

Age at date of vaccination	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated
0 - 8 months	-	-
9 -12 months	3	-
1 year	109	1
2 - 4 years	102	2
5 -15 years	48	16
Total	262	19
At Clinics	191	19
By G.P's.	71	-

The figures for the eighteen complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949 - 76	1958 - 325
1950 - 223	1959 - 346
1951 - 350	1960 - 366
1952 - 459	1961 - 369
1953 - 611	1962 - 3317
1954 - 318	1963 - 150
1955 - 280	1964 - 269
1956 - 269	1965 - 256
1957 - 364	1966 - 281

There was a small improvement in the number of children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus but the number of poliomyelitis immunisations was, understandably, considerably reduced following the large numbers dealt with in 1965.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1966

TABLE G - Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under Age 16	Total	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		At clinics	By G.P's.
Quadruple DTPP	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	14
Triple DTP	143	232	20	5	19	1	311	109
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	76	228	54	17	46	39	321	139

TABLE H - Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under Age 16	Total	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		At clinics	By G.P's.
Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple DTP	-	2	2	3	46	2	41	14
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	1	215	6	222	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	-	6	1	115	13	112	23

AMBULANCE SERVICE

I have no comment to make on the Ambulance Service which has been centrally administered for some time. However, as your Divisional Medical Officer, I have assisted in the making of several appointments and also in one promotion interview.

TABLE I

Ambulance			Sitting Case Vehicle		
Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
1616	7354	31,205	805	7768	25,996

Comparative Table of Journeys, etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179
1960	5114	14280	62877	313
1961	5110	14081	59231	267
1962	3230	13847	49060	?
1963	1816	11524	34091	?
1964	2266	15352	45098	?
1965	2545	15180	43086	?
1966	2421	15122	57201	?

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE

One of the most stimulating aspects of public health of recent years has been the declining incidence of Tuberculosis and, although a slight increase is shown on the figures for 1966, the general tendency is for an overall gradual fall in the number of cases notified.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M	F	M	F	
On T.B. register at 31.12.66	96	69	26	17	208
Notified during 1966	20	8	1	-	29

B.C.G. Vaccination

One of the more recent methods of prevention namely B.C.G. vaccination is still offered to all children aged 11 and children of contacts. The following table shows the situation during 1966.

TABLE L

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	366	301
Consents received	304	301
% Consents	90.76	
Mantoux positive	22	21
No. vaccinated	263	58
No. revaccinated	5	-
<u>Follow-up Mantoux</u>		
No. tested	249	-
No. positive	232	-

TABLE M

Year	% positive
1954	40.00
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7
1961	16.4
1962	11.36
1963	7.4
1964	5.94
1965	8.18
1966	7.17

Deaths from Tuberculosis

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	1	-	1
66 and over	1	-	1

Handicapped Persons

We are finding an increasing demand, for assistance, from handicapped persons, - a result rather of an increasing knowledge of what the Committee can provide than of increase in the number of cases. During the year Mrs. M. Harris was appointed part-time occupational therapist and has spent a great deal of her time in advising and assisting patients with small adaptations and aids within the home. 34 patients have been referred for help and advice - very often the provision of a simple aid and advice on planning is all that is required. Occasionally more complex work is required but it is obvious that the work of the occupational therapist is becoming a necessary part of maintaining a patient in happy home surroundings.

The Dukinfield Craft Class continued on Tuesday afternoons and has now extended its programme to alternate Thursday evenings for social activities. The Stalybridge Craft Class opened in June on Thursday afternoons and attendance at this centre continues to increase.

I would particularly mention the excellent work done by the Cripples Help Society in providing craft instruction; the Dukinfield Auxiliary for social work at Dukinfield and the Inner Wheel Club for help at the Stalybridge Centre.

Transport is provided to enable the severely handicapped to reach the centres and one must mention the work of Mr. Ellis of Ashton MiniCabs who is so helpful in this service.

During 1966 the following approximate figures of attendance are noted:-

	<u>Dukinfield</u>	<u>Stalybridge</u> (from 16/6/1966)
No. on Register	32	23
Attendances	2032	580
No. of sessions for crafts	50	28
Persons instructed	24	23
Total attendances for instruction	1050	560

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are in operation with five Homes, two at St. Annes-on-Sea, one at Marple, one at Buxton and one for men at Llanfairfechan. Six patients were admitted during the year and contributions towards the cost of nineteen further cases, submitted by voluntary societies, were made.

TABLE J

Handicapped Persons Register - 31.12.66.

Definition	Under 16		16-29		30-49		50-64		65 & over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Amputation	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	9
Arthritis & Rheumatism	1	-	1	2	3	1	4	13	8	25	58
Congenital malformations and deformities	20	10	3	2	3	3	-	-	1	1	43
Diseases of the digestive and genito urinary systems of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin	9	11	6	7	1	-	1	-	36	86	157
Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	2	2	4	17
Organic nervous diseases epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	13	6	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	12	51
Neuroses, psychoses and other nervous and mental disorders not included above	2	2	3	3	4	-	4	-	5	4	27
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	11
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	7
Partially sighted	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	40	63
Totals	56	39	21	21	20	1	16	19	74	175	450
No. of persons added to the Register during 1966	-	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	5	21	42

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service continues to expand though not quite at the same rate as in previous years. During the year 6,026 treatments were given, many of them domiciliary, to 1,209 patients.

TABLE K

Place of treatment	Over 65		Handicapped	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	585	3372	-	-
Home of patient	572	2420	52	234

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees - 1158

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees - 51

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been loaned from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge:-

2 Zimmer hoists,	8 tripod walking aids
24 air rings	1 set elbow crutches
23 urinals	6 bed cradles
48 bed pans	29 back rests
2 bed poles	3 feeding cups
1 spinal board	3 bed tables
6 bath seats	5 pairs crutches
3 bed elevators	8 Zimmer Walking aids
41 rubber sheets	17 commodes
30 wheel chairs	3 bath rails
3 beds	6 mattresses
	1 Geriatric chair

Incontinence pads continue to be the main demand and prove to be a most useful nursing aid. From time to time special articles are requested by medical practitioners and district nurses, such as protective pants with interliners for ambulance patients and urine drainage bags for patients with in-lying catheters.

District nurses and midwives continue to be supplied with pre-packed sterilised equipment, disposal syringes and needles, dressing packs, catheters, disposable caps etc.

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 51 part-time domestic helps, the equivalent of 39 whole-time helps. All of these were engaged in a temporary capacity. A total of 47,481 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours was worked by domestic helps and income from patients during 1966 was £1,077.13.11d.

	No. of cases where help was provided in 1966	Approx. No. of Hrs. help provided	Average No. of Hrs. per case
Persons aged 65 yrs. or over on 1st January, 1966	405	44,992 $\frac{3}{4}$	111.9
Persons aged under 65 years on 1.1.66			
(i) Chronic sick and T.B.	16	1,770	110.6
(ii) Mentally disordered	3	239	79.66
(iii) Maternity	12	323	26.9
(iv) Others	3	157	52.3
Totals	439	47,481 $\frac{3}{4}$	108.15

During the year we lost the services of the supervisor, Mrs. F.M. Partridge who undertook responsibility for Hyde Division only. Miss K. Sellars was appointed supervisor for this Division.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR.G.E. LANCELEY, IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

There were a total of 150 cases of mental illness referred to the Local Mental Health Department for appropriate action under the Mental Health Act, 1959, and various other allied acts. This was made up of 68 Males and 82 Females and all cases were referred to the appropriate department for treatment.

Since the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, there has been a steady decline in the number of patients who have been removed on a compulsory basis under that act into hospital. This was envisaged with the better facilities and more adequate staffing of the Mental Welfare Departments to carry out the after care necessary to maintain people in the community who are suffering from mental illness. For the whole of the area covered by the Mental Welfare Department, Officers from this department made 1,287 after care visits to the homes of people suffering from mental disorder.

In close co-operation with the Hospital Service, the Mental Welfare Officers have accompanied the Consultant Psychiatrists to patients' homes on 204 occasions with a view to deciding the best form of treatment to be afforded to the patient.

Domicilliary supervision of Subnormal and Severely Subnormal patients residing in the community have been carried out within the district and a total of 553 visits were made to them by the Mental Welfare Officers. During the year 3 Males and 4 Females were admitted into various Homes and Hospitals for Subnormal children on a short term basis, in order to give the relatives some respite from their responsibilities. 1 Male Subnormal was admitted on a permanent basis into Local Authority Hostel accommodation.

Unfortunately, during the year, 2 patients were committed to hospital by the Magistrates Court under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act and 1 male was committed to Rampton Special Hospital by the Court of Quarter Sessions. In each of these cases this department was involved and we eventually transferred patients to the hospital named in the order.

Patients in the community have been conveyed to the Out Patients' Clinic for consultation with the Consultant Psychiatrists or to receive treatment throughout the year, as and when necessary, and close contact has been maintained at all times with the Psychiatrists and hospital staff covering this area.

I am pleased to report that the Grange Road Youth Club for Subnormals continues to flourish and meetings are held each Wednesday at the Hyde Adult Training Centre. We did have some difficulty in organising transport to convey them to the Club, but this has now been eliminated by the kind offer of the loan of a minibus from Glengarth and also by M.E.N.C.A.P. Society who have undertaken to pay the expenses of a second minibus for the conveyance of trainees.

Staff

Mr. G.E. Lanceley successfully completed a one year course of Social Work at the Manchester College of Commerce.

Miss Gaynor Price, Trainee Mental Welfare Officer, resigned at the beginning of the year and her place was taken by Mrs. Doreen Kinsella who joined the staff from the Wallasey County Borough.

During the year we lost the services of Mr. N. Power, who was transferred to the Sale district.

